(XXXVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 1878.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1783.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *August* 26.

ON the 22d inſtant, about ten o'clock at night, a fire broke out in the quarter called Gibali, ſituated towards the middle of the harbour, which a high north wind extended to ſuch a degree, as to baffle, for ſome time, the efforts made to ſuppreſs it. This conflagration, the greateſt perhaps that ever happened, continued during ſixty-two hours, without intermiſſion, with ſuch fury, that one of the largeſt palaces, the habitation of the aga of the janiſſaries, diſappeared in leſs than ten minutes. The flames proceeded from land to ſea, and burnt even the interior of the Seven Towers, at the oppoſite extremity of the city. In this direction the fire raged three miles in length, through the richeſt and beſt inhabited ſtreets, on a front ſometimes a mile broad, and ſometimes leſs, according to the irregular hilly ſituation of the city. In ſome places it extended in different directions, ſo that at one time there appeared no leſs than eleven diſtinct conflagrations, moſt of which ceaſed only at the ſea ſide, after conſuming the very wharfs. It is impoſſible to eſtimate the loſſes of all kinds, occaſioned by this calamity; but it is certain, that numbers of people periſhed in the flames, and that many were driven by them into the ſea, and unfortunately drowned. Previous to theſe ſad diſaſters with which this unfortunate city has been lately viſited, it was ſuppoſed to contain ſeventy thouſand houſes, of which it is believed about two-fifths now lie in ruins.

It is more eaſy to conceive than deſcribe the ſcene of diſtreſs which a city in this lamentable ſituation muſt exhibit, with, perhaps, two hundred thouſand unprovided inhabitants. The grand ſeignior and all the miniſters of the Porte as uſual attended on this awful occaſion, and diſtributed money to the people; and an order was publiſhed by the mufty to ſuſpend the faſt of the Ramazan, that the people might recruit their ſtrength, and be the more able to work. Owing to the direction of the wind, which continued high during the fire, the flames did not approach the quarter of the Porte and ſeraglio; but the people of the law have ſuffered prodigiouſly, and amongſt other public edifices, all the chambers of the janiſſaries, upwards of fifty moſques, three hundred corn mills, and two hundred public ovens have been deſtroyed.

PETERSBURGH, *Sept.* 20. The ſquadron commanded by admiral Kruſe, which, according to its firſt deſtination was to cruiſe only in the North ſeas, hath received orders to ſail for the Mediterranean, with the ſhips of the vice-admiral Tſchelchogoff; and it is added, that theſe two ſquadrons together, amounting to ten ſhips of the line, and ſome frigates, will be reinforced next ſpring with eight or ten more ſhips which are building at Cronſtadt.

STOCKHOLM, *October* 1. We have received advice that the Ruſſian troops in garriſon in Finland have received orders to march to the frontiers of Turkey. The troubles of Crimea excite attention ſtill more and more, and occaſion great movements.

MUNICH, *Sept* 30. The count and counteſs of the north, who ſtopped at Augſburgh, ſet off yeſterday at eleven in the forenoon, for Dachau, directing their way through Schleiſheirn, Freoingen, and Landſhut, where they lay, and were complimented in the name of the emperor, by the baron de Leyrbuch, miniſter plenipotentiary of his imperial majeſty, to the court of the elector Palatine.

This day theſe illuſtrious travellers are expected at Branan, where general de Branan is to receive them in behalf of the emperor, and conduct them to Vienna.

HAGUE, *October* 2. A report ſpread here fixes the public attention, namely, that the duke de la Vaugüyon had been inſtructed in his conference laſt Wedneſday, that "the king his maſter would not be diſpleaſed to ſee the republic ſend ten or fourteen men of war to Breſt, to form a junction with the ſhips there, in order to ſtrike a blow againſt the common enemy, and that his excellency expected an anſwer in form."

Oct. 3. In conſequence of the reſolution of the ſtates of Holland of the 17th ult. their noble and great mightineſſes have named M. de Gizelar, Van Staveren, and Veſſelier, penſioners of the cities of Dart, Leyden, and Amſterdam, together with Meſſieurs Van Rivold and Mecrent, ſecretaries of the cities of Hoom and Rotterdam, to confer with the prince ſtadtholder, relatively to the ſubjects of the reſolution. For which purpoſe, theſe gentlemen, accompanied by the grand penſionary, on the 3d inſtant, waited on his highneſs at his houſe at the Wood, in a ſolemn deputation, for to perform the duty they had in charge. They came about one in the afternoon, and were received by the prince with great ſolemnity.

AMSTERDAM, *October* 5. It appears that all the cities of Holland have acceded to the propoſition of the 31ſt of July laſt, made by the city of Leyden, for enquiries into the languid adminiſtration and direction of our naval forces, as well as the equally patriotic propoſal of our city, for a new concert of military operations with the court of France; a concert which ſhall laſt during the war. Theſe two ſteps have met with the ſuffrages and applauſes of all the true citizens. The inhabitants of Leyden, the better to ſet forth the patriotiſm of their regents, have formed, in the meetings held for that purpoſe, an addreſs of thanks which is to be preſented to them. Thoſe of Dart and Rotterdam have in like manner honoured their reſpective regencies on this occaſion.

CADIZ, *Sept.* 26. The Daniſh corvette the Saint Jean, is releaſed, with every thing belonging to her, and delivered to the Daniſh conſul, in conſequence of expreſs orders received from Madrid. It is preſumed that the court of Denmark will be ſatisfied with this, which has been done at the unanimous interceſſion of all the neutral courts.

LONDON, *October* 10.

The Ramilies was built in 1763, and was reckoned one of the faſteſt ſailers in the navy. We are happy to find that the mail on board her was preſerved.

It is remarkable, that the former Ramilies ſhared nearly the fate of the late ſhip of that name. She broke from her moorings at Portſmouth, on the 15th of February, 1760, and drove to pieces. She was then commanded by captain Taylor, who, with moſt of his officers and crew periſhed.

A letter from Hanover ſays, that orders are arrived there from England, for raiſing a regiment of ſoldiers, which are to learn their exerciſe, and be ready for ſervice early in the ſpring, and that in Heſſe more troops are to be raiſed for the ſervice of England, but to what part they are to be ſent is not yet known.

Oct. 12. By letters from Conſtantinople we are adviſed, that the grand ſeignior has ſent circular letters throughout his extenſive empire, ordering his Baſhaws to collect their reſpective troops together with all poſſible expedition; he has further directed, that 40,000 of his troops ſhall be incorporated into the corps of the janiſſaries, and be entitled to every privilege beſtowed on that body of men.

A letter from Peterſburgh ſays, that the empreſs has publiſhed a proclamation, offering great encouragement to all foreign ſhipwrights that will enter into her ſervice, and has given orders for raiſing troops in every part of her extenſive empire, intending to have a more powerful navy and army than ever ſhe had before; and that it is generally believed there, that ſhe intends to employ her whole force againſt the Turks.

A letter from the Hague has the following article: "Their high mightineſſes ſeem alarmed at the preparation making in Denmark for war, it being ſuppoſed that a rupture will happen between the ſtates and the Danes; and therefore their high mightineſſes have ſent orders to their ambaſſador at Copenhagen to demand the reaſon of ſuch vaſt preparations, and againſt what power they intend to employ their forces. A courier is daily expected from Copenhagen with an anſwer to the demand made by the Dutch ambaſſador."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, October 8.

"Laſt Friday ſe'nnight the privy council ſat at the caſtle, on the ſubject of encouraging and providing a ſuitable aſylum for the Geneveſe, who may prefer living under our free government, to the mutilated conſtitution of their republic, when it was unanimouſly determined to recommend the matter in the ſtrongeſt manner to his majeſty's conſideration, and in conſequence diſpatches to that purpoſe were ſent off next day; ſince which, we hear with pleaſure, that his majeſty has declared he would exert the royal bounty in their favour, by a grant of 25 oool. to defray the expences of the emigrants from their own country to Ireland, and a like ſum in aid of their eſtabliſhment when arrived. Beſides the offer made the Geneveſe by the earl of Ely of a ſettlement in the county of Wexford, the duke of Leinſter has made not only a ſimilar offer in the county of Kildare, but added thereto ſuch encouragements as it is thought will determine the emigrants immediately to begin their journey.

"The Geneveſe gentleman who was lately in this city on the buſineſs of the emigration, is a perſon of great character, and conſiderable property. He has received the greateſt encouragement and marks of favour from the miniſters in Great-Britain and Ireland, and is now on his return to his native country, in order to prepare all matters reſpecting this great buſineſs."

Oct. 19. When all the regiments in Turkey are completed, the military force of that kingdom will amount to 220,000 men, ſpahs and janiſſaries included.

A letter from Conſtantinople, by the way of Holland, has the following article: "Certain intelligence is received here from Peterſburgh, that the empreſs is determined to enter into a war with the Turks, on what account is not yet publicly known, which has greatly alarmed all here, as we are not at this time in a condition to enter into a war; the inſurrection in many provinces, and the deſtruction of the city by fire, have ſpread an univerſal conſternation here. The empreſs's ambaſſador has returned home, on pretence of ſettling his private affairs, but he is not expected to return again. The ſultan has ordered his forces to be collected together, except the janiſſaries, whom he is afraid to truſt, as they ſeem to be ripe for any miſchief, and intend only to act upon the defenſive. In ſhort, matters are in ſo deplorable a ſituation that many people are greatly alarmed for the ſafety of the empire."

Oct. 22. A letter from Amſterdam ſays, that there have been ſome debates among the members of the ſtate relative to a peace with England; ſome are for compromiſing matters on reaſonable terms, but the majority are for ſuch terms as it is believed the court of Great-Britain will not agree to. It is ſaid, that orders ſent to the Dutch ambaſſador at Paris, not to enter into a negociation with the Engliſh plenipotentiaries, but on ſuch terms as have already been propoſed by the ſtates, unleſs it be agreeable to the court of France to accede to the propoſals offered by the court of London. A courier is hourly expected to arrive from Paris, with an account of the French reſolution in the affair.

Oct. 26. Oſtend is really overrun with trade; the whole harbour bears the appearance of a foreſt, thick ſet with ſtately trees: a gentleman who left it on Monday laſt, declares that he counted 1600 ſail in it on Saturday and Sunday; and the entrance of the harbour, which formerly was very ſafe, is now become dangerous, from the prodigious number of veſſels that are conſtantly going in, or coming out.

Extract of a letter from Paris, October 18.

"A report of a ſingular nature is whiſpered in the private political circles, that a propoſition has been made by the Engliſh negociator, that it ſaid to have ſtaggered our court. The Engliſhman finding that the independence of America was ſtrenuouſly inſiſted on by our miniſter is ſaid to have propoſed a diviſion or partition of the colonies; and juſt threw out the idea, that Great-Britain would probably not make much difficulty in ceding to France the New-England provinces, on condition that France ſhould break the alliance with the congreſs, and join in the reduction of the ſouthern colonies: count de Vergennes, to whom the report ſays the propoſition was made, appeared ſurpriſed, and rather embarraſſed; but recovering himſelf, he obſerved with a ſmile, which ſeemed to indicate that he did not think the Engliſhman in earneſt, that the propoſition was too advantageous to Great-Britain, as it would ſecure to her the great tobacco trade of America. The Engliſhman replied, that if England ſhould have the tobacco, France would have a great corn trade, and what was better, immenſe ſtores of timber for ſhipbuilding and moſt populous colonies. This is all that tranſpired of the converſation, except that the Engliſhman juſt hinted, that if France ſhould not reliſh his propoſition, he made not the leaſt doubt but ſome other continental power would readily embrace it. Our politicians think it a moſt favourable one to France, as the great object of weakening England, would be effectually anſwered, while a great acceſſion of power would come to the French; however, there are not wanting ſome who think that we ſhould find ourſelves bubbled in the end, if our miniſters ſhould accede to the propoſition: Canada, on the north, would be a thorn in our ſide, whilſt we ſhould find ourſelves hemmed in by the colonies to the ſouth, and as the New-Englanders are republicans by principle, they would never reſt eaſy under a government rigidly monarchical; they would therefore be always inclined to revolt, and might perhaps return at laſt to their old maſters, who would readily embrace them."

Oct. 29. In addition to the intelligence of laſt night, reſpecting the diſaſter which happened to the combined fleet between the 10th and 13th inſtant, we learn, that on the morning of the 14th, at day-light, a large three decker, French or Spaniſh (name not known) was ſeen on ſhore near Europa Point, and that the garriſon were endeavouring to bring guns to bear to deſtroy her. While the combined fleet were in ſuch diſtreſs from the ſtorm, the garriſon fired at one of their 74 gun ſhips, which was diſmaſted and towing into Algeſiras, by which ſhe was twice ſet on fire. The Invincible, a French firſt rate of 110 guns, was run on ſhore at Algeſiras, to prevent her ſinking. The Spaniards loſs already known, amounts to two ſhips of the line entirely loſt and five materially damaged; the French one ſhip loſt, and the reſt damaged. In ſhort, moſt of the fleet were diſmaſted. Of 50 ſail of the line riding at Algeſiras the 4th of October, they have account only of 38; but it is ſuppoſed four bore away to Malaga, or ſome other of the Spaniſh ports. A French frigate of 40 guns, that was in the ſtorm, got into Eſtapona, a ſmall port a few leagues from Gibraltar, where there is a fort. The Spaniards beſides the loſs of their men of war, had ſeveral gallies drove on ſhore and the crews loſt. The hurricane is ſaid to have been equally violent, for the time, with that which threatened the deſtruction of Gibraltar, in February, 1776, except the thunder and lightning with which the firſt was attended.

The accounts reſpecting this moſt important information are not directly received through an official medium, but are nevertheleſs ſufficiently authenticated to preclude the poſſibility of a doubt. No regular diſpatch has been hitherto received at the admiralty, and the way by which it was received in England was this: lord Mountſtuart, the Britiſh ambaſſador at Turin, received the information at that place, and having made proper enquiries into its authenticity, and being convinced of its truth, diſpatched his own ſervant expreſs with the news to Mr. Fitzherbert at Paris, who inſtantly expedited the arrival of it in England, through the means of a Mr. Brett, who delivered it yeſterday at Mr. Townſhend's, Whitehall.

On Thurſday laſt a ſmall armed cutter was ſent expreſs from Falmouth with diſpatches and a ſpecial meſſenger to Sir Guy Carleton. An American gentleman alſo went in her, ſaid to be charged with ſome commiſſion or meſſage relative to the loyaliſts in that country.

NEW-YORK, *December* 23.

Yeſterday was ſent in here by his majeſty's ſhips Quebec, captain Maſon, Aſtrea, captain Ferguſon, and Diomede, captain Frederick, the ſhip South-Carolina, captain Joyner, of 44 guns, (28 of which are 42 pounders) and 500 men, from Philadelphia for Europe,

She had under her convoy three other veſſels, two of which are taken and brought in alſo.

The South-Carolina was chaſed 18 hours and an half, when ſhe fired a ſtern chaſe at the Diomede, which was returned by one of the latter's bow guns, the Diomede then gave her ſix broad ſides, and ſhe received one from the Quebec; the running fight continued two hours, when her colours were ſtruck to this ſuperior force. She was bound on a cruiſe off Charles-town, and taken the day after ſhe ſailed, was built in Holland about four years ago; her keel about 160 feet long, and as ſtrong as a caſtle; ſhe loſt about ſix killed and wounded, the Britiſh not a man. Fifty German and eight Britiſh ſoldiers of general Burgoyne's army, taken out of the gaol at Philadelphia, and compelled on board the Carolina, (rather than ſubmit to be ſold by the rebels) were on this occaſion happily releaſed from a ſervice ever obnoxious to their principles. The prize brig is coppered, and laden with tobacco, belonging to Bourdeaux; the ſhip laden with flour and tobacco.

One of the above mentioned veſſels is the ſhip Hope, captain Rolff; the other a copper-bottomed brig. They are loaded with flour and tobacco, and were taken on Thurſday and Friday laſt.

His majeſty's ſhip Chatham, captain Douglaſs, brought in here laſt Friday, the brig Neſtor, captain Letſon, in 36 days from Cadiz, bound for Philadelphia. She was taken the 13th inſtant.

The ſame day was ſent in by his majeſty's ſhip Pandora, the brig Vulture, captain Holland, from Guadaloupe, for Newbury-Port, with melaſſes, &c.

The Delancey, captain Mangan, has ſent in a ſchooner, with 83 hogſheads of tobacco.

Since our laſt publication reſpecting lord Howe's operations off cape Spartel, we are informed that vaſt execution was effected by the Britiſh againſt the combined fleets; his lordſhip fired carcaſſes out of howitzers placed on the quarter deck of his ſhips, which diſtracted the enemy, occaſioning a great loſs of men, and ſeveral ſhips to be ſet on fire, particularly la Magiſtieux, commanded by admiral de la Motte Piquet, which was twice in flames.

The following is a literal tranſlation from the Cadiz gazette, dated November , 1782.

The count d'Artois, duc de Bourbon, and prince de Naſſau, remained from the 15th of Auguſt till the 15th of October, in the camp before Gibraltar, commanded by captain-general le duc de Crillon.

The vigorous attack commenced the 8th of September. On the 12th the combined fleet of 49 ſail of the line, commanded by Don Louis de Cordova, (of which 35 were Spaniſh and 14 French) anchored in Algeſiras bay; the 13th, ten floating batteries were placed near the walls; the Engliſh burnt two of them with red hot ſhot; orders were then given to ſet fire to the remainder, they all blew up with a loſs of 300 men killed and wounded.

The combined fleet on the news of the approach of the Engliſh of 35 ſail of the line, under the command of admiral Howe, anchored off Ponto Camero again; a hard gale at S. W. forced the Engliſh fleet up the Mediterranean, and drove ſeveral of the combined fleet from their anchors; one frigate and three ſhips of the line drove aſhore, le San Damis, and le San Guerrera were got off again; but le San Manuel was ſaved by Gibraltarians. The combined fleet followed the Engliſh, which repaſſed the Straits the 19th of October, threw in 26 tranſports to the garriſon; the 20th, there was a cannonading, and the ſuperior ſailing of the Engliſh favoured their flight.

Monſieur de Rochechouart is gone, and Monſ. de Guichen is going for France by land, Monſ. d'Eſtaing is coming, and ſeveral troops and tranſports, 24 ſail of the Spaniſh line are deſigned for the Weſt-Indies.

The expedition, it is expected, will be ready in January.

The camp regiments are diſtributed in winter quarters; there are four here, Bretagne, Lionnois, Bouillon, and Royal Suedois.

Further advices by the packet.

The trade of Dublin is much revived, the bay full of ſhipping, many merchant veſſels, and among others a galley wearing the Turkiſh flag. It is ſaid that ſeveral eſtates in Norfolk and Suffolk have been lately purchaſed by Dutch agents. The charges of ſir William Draper againſt general Murray go into the ſeveral articles; that he allowed himſelf to be taken by ſurpriſe, though he had received abundant information of the enemy's intentions againſt Minorca; that he acted, ever after the landing in a very unofficer like manner, and that in particular he reſtrained Sir William from thoſe exertions which evidently might have reſiſted the ſurrender of the place: to thoſe allegations general Murray replies not guilty, and in particular inſiſts that he cannot be ſo, as long as he proves what he is able to do, that he kept the place four days longer than ſir William adviſed him to do. On the 17th of October a gentleman at White's chocolate houſe, paid down 1000 guineas, to receive a guinea a day, till ſuch time as America ſhall be abſolutely independent of every European power. The following is a liſt of ſhips newly built or building at Breſt and Toulon, viz. Le Temeraire, le Superbe, le Monarque, le Theſee, le Heroux, le Centaure, la Ville de Paris, la Generalité de Paris, la Ville de Lyon, le Commerce de Bourdeaux, le Commerce de Marſeilles, les Etats de Bourgogne, le Deux Freres. So high an opinion have the Dutch of the ſecurity of this country, that no leſs than 1630 ſtate lottery tickets have been bought at the ſtock exchange, for only three houſes at Amſterdam. An elegant monument is now erecting in Weſtminſter abbey, in honour of the merits of the brave major Andre, who was ſome time ago murdered by the rebels. John Wilmot and Parke Cockles, Eſquires, are appointed by the treaſury to enquire into the claims of thoſe Americans, and other ſubjects, who have loſt by ſerving the crown. The prince and princeſs of Mechlenburg Schwerin are upon a viſit to their majeſties at Windſor, the prince is brother to her majeſty.

ANNAPOLIS, *January 9.*

On Sunday evening laſt, his excellency general count Rochambeau with his ſuite arrived in this city from the eaſtward, and yeſterday morning embarked on board his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's frigate le Emeraude, for France.

The following is the Addreſs of the General Aſſembly, now ſitting, to the count de Rochambeau, with his anſwer.

His Excellency the Count De ROCHAMBEAU.

SIR,

WE ſhould be wanting to ourſelves and conſtituents, were we not to embrace the opportunity, which your preſence affords, of teſtifying the thanks of the people of Maryland, for the ſervices rendered by your Excellency to the United States of America. To encounter the toils and perils of war, in queſt of glory, has ever been the peculiar characteriſtic of the French nobility and nation; whatever could be performed by the moſt ſignal valour, aided by the moſt judicious conduct and conſummate military ſkill, has often, before the preſent period, been atchieved by French generals and French ſoldiers. In recalling the evils which lately threatened this ſtate from a Britiſh army, we ſee a French nobleman, at the head of a few regular troops, and the yeomanry of the country, oppoſing their celebrated commander, engaging his veterans, and diſconcerting his meaſures, till your preſence, and the combined forces, completed our ſafety in the capture of this general and his army. As long as liberty ſhall be conſidered of value, this event muſt perpetuate our gratitude, while it unites your fame with that of general Waſhington. To preſerve, in troops far removed from their own country, the ſtricteſt diſcipline, and to convert into eſteem and affection deep and antient prejudices, was reſerved for you; and this praiſe is all your own. We view with regret the departure of troops, which have ſo conducted, ſo endeared, and ſo diſtinguiſhed themſelves; and we pray that the laurels they have gathered before York-town may never fade, and that victory, to whatever quarter of the globe they direct their arms, may follow their ſtandard. You are going to preſent yourſelf before your royal maſter, our great and good ally, who alone can make you a return. It is only left to us to wiſh that the moment may be happy, and that, in your report to his majeſty, it were poſſible to include the ſenſe of the citizens of Maryland for the ſervices of his army under the command of your Excellency.

MATT. TILGHMAN, Preſident Sen.
THO. COCKEY DEYE, Speaker Ho. Del.
Annapolis, January 8, 1783.

GENTLEMEN,

I RECEIVE with great gratitude the marks of eſteem and friendſhip that you are ſo good as to beſtow on me and all the French army. If we have been happy enough to co-operate, for the advantage of your country, in the different poſitions in which we have been with the American army, under the orders of his Excellency general Waſhington, we have only filled the pure and generous intentions of the king our maſter towards his allies; but we acknowledge likewiſe, with the greateſt ſatisfaction, that the ſtate of Maryland in all the occaſions that the army has paſſed through it, has not only been ever ready to furniſh it with all the things belonging both to war and their own daily conſumption, but that the French troops have been received with that cordiality, friendſhip, and hoſpitality, which could only be beſtowed upon allies that are both beloved and eſteemed. I beg of you, gentlemen, to receive kindly all the aſſurances of the eternal gratitude that I and the troops which I have had the honour to command, will entertain of all your favours.

LE CT. DE ROCHAMBEAU.

Hon. MATTHEW TILGHMAN, Preſ. Sen.
Hon. THO. COCKEY DEYE, Sp. Ho. Del.
of the State of Maryland.
Annapolis, January 8, 1783.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Saturday the 18th day of January, at the plantation of William Hayes, near Herring-creek church,

A NUMBER of valuable cattle and ſheep, by Marmaduke Wiveſt and John Ward, who are authoriſed by me to ſell the ſame The terms to be made known at the time of ſale.

WILLIAM HAYES.

Baltimore, January 8, 1783.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Knighton Simmons, of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment unto John Ward, of the ſame county, who is authoriſed to ſettle the ſame; thoſe who do not comply with this requeſt will be ſued without reſpect to perſons, as I am determined to ſettle the eſtate.

WILLIAM HAYES.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Jacob Luſby, deceaſed, for ferriages, are deſired to ſettle the ſame, with

ELIZABETH LUSBY, executrix,
JOHN LUSBY,
JASPER EDWARD TILLY, } executors.

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by Anne Tilly, at South-river ferry, a black gelding, 15 hands high, about 9 or 10 years old, hanging mane and ſwitch tail, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and a ſnip on his noſe. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis, January 2, 1783.

To be SOLD by the ſubſcriber,

A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, about ſixteen years old. She can milk, waſh, and ſpin, is good humoured, perfectly honeſt, remarkably healthy, and has had the ſmall-pox.

JOHN RIDOUT.

SIXTEEN HARD DOLLARS REWARD.

LEFT the ſubſcribers's plantation, in June laſt (the firſt day of the Whitſuntide holyday), NEGRO CLOE, about twenty-five years of age, a ſhort, thick, well made negro, very black, and flat noſed. She is a ſlothful, idle perſon, and had been formerly brought up about the houſe, though latterly her labour has been required in the field. She went off without any the leaſt provocation either from her maſter or overſeer. She is addicted to running away, and perhaps her unwillingneſs to return now, is not leſs owing to the ſhame of ſeeing the negroes whom ſhe deprived of their cloaths, than the dread of correction. Whoever ſecures the above negro wench in any gaol, or brings her to the ſubſcriber, reſiding in Charles county, near Allen's Freſh, will receive the above reward, paid by

B. FENDALL.

On Monday the tenth day of February next, will be ſold at public ſale, at Queen-Anne, in Prince-George's county,

THE noted high bred running horſe CHATHAM, the property of the late John Leſtrange Brogden,

HUMPHRY BELT,
THOMAS WATKINS, } executors,
WILLIAM BROGDEN, legatee.

To be SOLD, at Newington Rope-walk, near Annapolis, on Tueſday the 18th of February,

A NUMBER of valuable NEGROES, conſiſting of plantation men and women, two houſe wenches, a woman cook, and a number of ſmall boys and girls; to be ſold for ready money, or ſhort credit upon bond with good ſecurity, by

MARY M'CULLOCH,
CHARLES STEUART,
JAMES M'CULLOCH.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of James Dick, deceaſed, for either former or late dealings with him, at his ſtore at Annapolis, London-town, or otherwiſe, are requeſted immediately to ſettle the ſame; thoſe indebted on bond or other obligation, who cannot make payment, muſt renew them, and pay the intereſt due thereon; and thoſe indebted on open account, it is expected will either make payment or give their bonds for the ſame without delay. For the convenience of all concerned, attendance will be given at Annapolis every Friday, and at London-town every other day in the week. All perſons having juſt claims againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in properly authenticated, that they may be adjuſted by

MARY M'CULLOCH, executrix,
CHARLES STEUART, } executors.
JAMES M'CULLOCH, }

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of the inhabitants of Cæcil and Kent counties intend to prefer a petition to the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion, to paſs a law for erecting a new county out of part of Kent and Cæcil counties, and calling the ſame Smallwood county. 10w

January 1, 1783.

To be SOLD, or LEASED on reaſonable terms,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, near the head of Stoney-creek, whereon there is an exceeding good and new dwelling houſe, and many other convenient and neceſſary out houſes, in good order, near the dwelling, which ſtands on the main road between Severn-ferry and Baltimore; would well ſuit a private gentleman's family, or any inclinable to go into a public way of buſineſs, and is ſituated within half a mile of two merchant-mills. The ſoil is good, well timbered, and there is excellent water very near the dwelling. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber in Annapolis.

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN, ſon of Joſeph.

N. B. The plantation contains 500 acres, and is ſituated very conveniently near the water.

Annapolis, January 1, 1783.

To be SOLD, at the coffee-houſe in Annapolis, on Saturday the 25th of this inſtant, for the purpoſe of paying the debts of Mr. Elie Vallette, deceaſed,

SEVERAL NEGROES, conſiſting of negro women, a lad, and children.

By accounts left by the deceaſed, there appears to be in the hands of ſeveral gentlemen, both of the eaſtern and weſtern ſhore, a number of the Deputy Commiſſaries Guide, unaccounted for; we beg thoſe gentlemen will be ſo obliging as to render an account as ſoon as convenient, and where the books are not ſold they may be returned, when an opportunity offers to do it without incurring an expence.

ELIZ. VALLETTE, executrix,
WILL. BROGDEN, } executors.
THO. HARWOOD, }

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of colonel Alexander Howard Magruder, late of Prince-George's county, deceaſed, for either former or late dealings with him at his ſtore or otherwiſe, are requeſted immediately to ſettle the ſame. Thoſe indebted on bond or other obligation, who cannot make payment, muſt renew them and pay the intereſt due thereon; and thoſe indebted on open account, it is expected will either make payment, or give their bonds for the ſame, without delay. For the convenience of all concerned, attendance will be given at the deceaſed's late ſtore-houſe by Mr. Henry Truman Compton, who will have the books and papers in his care, and has ſufficient authority from us to ſettle and collect the balances due thereon. All perſons alſo who have juſt claims againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in properly authenticated, that they may be adjuſted by

JANE MAGRUDER, adminiſtratrix,
WILLIAM MAGRUDER, adminiſtrator.

WANTED, as an apprentice by the printers hereof, a lad who can read and write well.

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